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## EVIDENCE IS ODD

Singular Documents Introduced in Edinburgh Divorce Case.

### PRINCIPALS ARE AMERICANS

Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham Asks That His Wife be Ordered to Carry an Antenuptial Settlement Which, he Claims, Allows Him an Annuity.

Edinburg, Scotland, July 21.—Singular documents have been submitted in the suit of Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham, formerly of New York, against his wife, formerly Edith Newcomb Ward, now pending before the court of sessions here. Mr. Ingraham asks that his wife be ordered to carry out their antenuptial settlement, under which he claims he is entitled to \$1,500 a year and also claims \$4,000 per year by virtue of a bond granted in his favor. The wife contends that the contract and bond was obtained by fraud. She alleges that after her separation from her first husband, Reginald H. Ward, the plaintiff induced her by various insidious devices, like fortune telling, to institute divorce proceedings against Ward, and also induced her husband to consent to the proceedings.

They (Mr. and Mrs. Ward) were divorced in 1905, and Mrs. Ward then married Ingraham. Mrs. Ward says Ward says she was taken to a lawyers office and was induced to sign an antenuptial settlement contract without reading the papers or knowing what they contained. The plaintiff said the defendant proffered marriage to him first and he declined, but afterward consented to please her as she was in poor health.

Mrs. Ward was Miss Edith Newcomb of Kentucky, daughter of H. Victor Newcomb at one time an important factor in Wall Street. Reginald H. Ward who was known in London as Count Ward, was at one time Roumanian Consul there. At one period of his career Ward was known as the "Copper King." He is a Bostonian by birth.

The Ward's were married in New

York, November 26, 1899 and were divorced here May 25, 1903. Mr. Ingraham is a grandson of Justice Ingraham of the supreme court of the city of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham were married September 22, 1903 in London.

### MINISTER ALLEN TO COREA RETURNS HOME

Reaches Seattle On Minnesota. No Ill Feeling Against Foraker.

Seattle, July 20.—Dr. Horace Newton Allen, retiring envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Korea, was a passenger on the steamship Minnesota, on his way to Washington to surrender his portfolio. Dr. Allen has been minister eight years and in the consular and diplomatic service of the country 15 years. He has resided in Korea twenty-one years. He stated that he retires voluntarily. His term of office having expired.

Discussing the influence of war on Korea he said: "The trade of the country has not suffered. As a matter of fact trade in the aggregate has increased. The first battle was fought at a point 23 miles from the city in the harbor of Chemulpo, and three Russian warships were sunk. After that nothing unusual occurred in Seoul, save the marching of troops through the city to the North. The city was always full of Japanese soldiers but they were under splendid discipline, and perfect order was maintained.

Dr. Allen denies that he harbors any ill feeling toward Senator Foraker of Ohio, is said to have been instrumental in obtaining a change in the diplomatic service in Korea. He states that he retires voluntarily, and with the best of feelings toward all.

### Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklin's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At Chas. Rogers' drug store; only 25 cents.

It will bring rich, red blood, firm flesh and muscle. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Taken this month keeps you well all summer. 33cents, Tea or Tablets, at Frank Hart's drug store.

The Astorian 75 cents a month.

### GREAT CITIES.

#### A Theory That They Are a Sign of National Decadence.

The distribution of manufactures in any country would be a most curious and interesting subject of study. The first thing to stand out conspicuously in the investigation would be the gradual tendency toward concentration in the larger cities and the gradual recession of manufactures outside them. Certain sections of the country are full of decaying communities, once active, but from which the chief industries have been withdrawn. If investigation disclosed the fact that certain centers of manufacture had become such through the possession of pre-eminent natural advantages, such a condition would be easily explained; but, in fact, natural advantages have comparatively little to do with the matter.

A country consisting mainly of large cities with merely incidental rural population has taken a long step toward final disintegration. Moreover, even if actual disintegration is not imminent, there exists the curious and anomalous condition of a community in which the transportation and distribution of commodities are the predominant elements, in which producer and consumer stand at the ends of a long chain of intermediaries. It is bad enough in this respect even at present, but every step toward further concentration of industry and population makes it worse. No country in which the productive forces are steadily being subordinated to an intricate (and, upon the whole, wasteful) mechanism of distribution can long remain prosperous.—Dr. Louis Bell in Engineering Magazine.

### IMPROVED NITROGEN.

#### What Happens When Lyddite and Similar Compounds Explode.

When left alone to its natural functions nitrogen pursues a perfectly peaceful course, but when man succeeds in capturing it and combining it with other elements it becomes a dire potentiality for evil. The love of freedom, so to speak, characteristic of nitrogen is terribly exemplified in the explosion of the bomb in which it is imprisoned and bound to other elements. On the slightest provocation—a spark, a shock, a fuse—the nitrogen suddenly expands from seemingly nothing as regards the space which it occupies into infinity. This is in reality what happens when dynamite, lyddite or other unstable nitro compounds explode when buried in shells in warfare, and in bombs in desperate attacks on human lives. Nitrogen, against its natural disposition, is locked up in an uncongenial space in these compounds, from which it is set free by very simple means in an enormously expanded gaseous state with deadly effect, returning, in fact, to its normal peaceful mission once more. It is the analogue of the sword and the plowshare; in the nitro explo-

sive nitrogen is the modern engine of warfare and crime; in the free state in the atmosphere it ministers directly to the quiet and peaceful needs of plant and human life.—London Lancet.

### Pen Picture of Henry Clay.

An Englishman who traveled in the United States in the early part of the last century visited Washington and described Henry Clay as follows: "He is tall, thin and not a very muscular man; his gait is stately, but swinging, and his countenance, while it indicates genius, denotes dissipation. Though there is want of rapidity and fluency in his elocution, yet he has a great deal of fire and vigor in his expression. When he speaks he is full of animation and earnestness; his face brightens, his eye beams with additional luster and his whole figure indicates that he is entirely occupied with the subject on which his eloquence is employed."

### Best Her Double.

"I knew no one for four weeks when I was sick with typhoid and kidney troubles," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa. "And when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Charles Rogers' drug store; price 50c.

If taken this spring, keeps you well summer. It makes the little ones eat, sleep and grow. A tonic for the whole family. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets at Frank Hart's drug store.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

# FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

derful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which politan city of 15,000 people, its popu- t's wharves, it enjoys marked advan- it is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 eople, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and won- derful harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 19 miles from ages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accom- modate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcon- tinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering in- dustry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

logs to Astoria is light, mark- ing its most desirable point for the nufacture of lumber. The advan- tages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to op- erate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lum- ber producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propa- gation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, with- in a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of cap- italists is called to this city as a deep- sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French sardines which come into the river by the hundreds of billions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsur- passed inducements to dairymen, farm- ers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been ex- tensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up- building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit- grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metro- politan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thou- sands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quar- ters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its nat- ural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much en- couragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The home-seek- er or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first- class street car service, gas and elec- tric lighting systems, free public li- brary, unexcelled transportation facil- ities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carry- ing deposits of about \$2,000,000, two ex- press offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad con- necting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad ex- tension point on the American con- tinent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has sub- stantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

### Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not sur- passed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appoint- ments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in vil- lages enjoy educational advantages al- most equal to those afforded city chil- dren.

### Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the pla- teau back of the city, where the sup- ply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides af- fording fire protection to all parts of the city.

### The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tribu- tary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the larg- est in the Pacific northwest; it out- ranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth de- rived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tribu- tary to Astoria are, in order of qual- ity: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birds- eye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 251 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter vary- ing from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timber- land on the market are usually esti- mated at 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet each, board measure.

### Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4500 persons are employed in the institu- tions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factor- ies, etc., is rapidly assuming propor- tions, and will, within a few years, out- rank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best in- ducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the ad- vantage of both rail and water connec- tions, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$2,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$5,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are em- ployed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,000.

### Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Co- lumbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this re- spect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Co- lumbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

### The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this coun- try. The climate, coupled with the pro- ductiveness of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more in- terest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general inter- est in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, espe- cially that near the mouth of the Co- lumbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers drier.

The lands best adapted to grass- growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Colum- bia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tide- land.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.